Vol. XXVI....No. 8,025.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY STEAMER TO DEC. 12.

The steamship Allemania, from Southamrican Dec 12, arrived here yesterday.

The City of Sidney, from Boston, and the O' tario, from New-York, arrived at Gravesend Dec. 8.

The Carroll, from Baltimore, and the Maria, from New-Orleans, arrived at Liverpool Dec. 9.

The Castleshaw, the Freedom and the Liverpool all arrived at Gravesend Dec. 9.

The Bellona, from New York for London, passed Deal Dec. 10 The steamer L. C. Owen, from Charlottetown, reports speaking on November 17, the steamer Britannia. The latter had bost her rudder and propeller, and was helpless. She had 15 ard. The Owen offered to take some of The passengo".s, but the offer was declined, and she was supplied The Britannia left Glasgow November 3, bound for New Yor k, with 360 passengers.

The 'aisbon Board of Health has Issued orders that Odessa

and F ondon are suspected of cholera morbus.

THE CRBTAN REVOLUTION.

SYSTEMATIC LYING ABOUT THE CRETAN INSURREC-ALBANIA-THE CYPRUS DIPPICULTY-AMERICANS

Europe depends for her news upon two great telegraph agencies, Reuter and Havas. Whoever can buy up the agents of these Companies at a given place an have such news sent out as may be agreeable to him. It would seem as though Turkey and France and invested largely in this business of late. Even luring our war the telegraph never lied so systematically and so meanly as it has in reference to Crete. France does not wish to have the Eastern question brought up now, when her prestige is so compromised by her ill success in Germany and Mexico, but the forester knows that public orinion would compel inby her ill success in Germany and Mexico, but the Emperor knows that public opinion would compel interference for Crete if the truth were known about the continued struggles of the people against the Turks. The Turks know the same thing! So the public must be humbuged. As few people read anything but telegrams, the telegraph has been pressed into service against the Cretans.

Official telegrams from Athens contradict these lies, but unfortunately the Greeks themselves have such a reputation for lying that no one believes these. They depend rather upon the impartial (!) telegrams of

Reuter and Havas. How impartial (!) telegrams of Reuter and Havas. How impartial these are may be seen from the following specimens of Reuter sent to

England:
Constantinopile. Nov. 5.—The insurrection in Candia is at
an end. Since the engagement at Vrysses the insurrents
have been making their submission to the Imperial authori-

v. 6.—According to intelligence received here from Candia phakiote leaders have completely submitted to the Turk-itherity and have laid down their arms. Most of the k subjects who took part in the insurrection are returning seec. Many Greek prisoners, however, have been brought seits.

to directe. Many Greek prisoners, however, have been irrought.

Nov. 7.—The insurrection in Candia is stated to be at an end.

Three engagements have taken place at Geliada, in which the
insurgents lost 112 killed. All the Sphakiote chiefs, 33 in number, have made their submission. Akiff Pasha is to be Gov
ternor-General of the island. The Grand Vizier will obtain

further concessions for the Christians from the Sultan.

Nov. 9.—Numerous Greek ships are expected in Candia, to

bring home the Hellenes who have taken part in the inte
reliance.

belieu.

Nev. 10.—Intelligence received here from Candia states that an the submission of the Candian insurgents, Mustapha Pasha proclaimed ageneral amnesty, and gave notice that the rebelleaders and foreigners were at liberty to quit the island.

Here the whole thing is historically complete. We know not only that the rebellion is put down, but we have a detailed account of what has happened since the end of the troubles there. Now, I am able to assure you that the rebellion has not been put down, that very few of the able-bodied Cretans have shown any signs of yielding, that no Greeks have returned

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

sufferings of the Cretan families and the atrocitie committed by the Turks are more revolving than everThe Servian question has suddenly become a very
serious one. They have demanded, formally, the
immediate evacuation of Belgrade and the five other
fortresses held by the Turks in Servia. They have 100,000 well-trained militia, stmed with rifled cannon 100,000 well-trained militis, somed with rifled cannon and breech-loaders, to give weight to their demands, and Russia is urging them on. But the Turks are in a dilemma. If they yield, they lose forever the key of the Danube at Belgrade, and they invite other demands of a similar character from other Christian provinces. If they refuse, the Servians will do their best to drive them out by force, and this will not be agreeable. Their policy will be to procrastinate and gain time as best they can, but it is questionable twhether the Servians are in a mood to tolerate this temporizing policy. Russia is not likely to encourage anything but action, and Austria is now hardly in a position to exert much influence in favor of Turkey.

anything but action, and Austria is now hardly in a position to exert much influence in favor of Turkey.

There has been much excitement in reference to a reported movement on the part of one of the Catholic communities of Albania. The fact that these people have long been complaining and threatening, has led the public to give credence to the story that 28,000 of them have taken up arms, under the command of a Bishop, and are now besieging the Turks in the Fortress of Prizrend. The news comes from Salonica, and it is said that the extraordinary taxes just laid upon the Province, had driven the people to laid upon the Province, had driven the people to desperation. This much is probably true, but I doubt desperation. This much is probably true, but I doubt whether their desperation has yet reached the point of fighting. The story may be true, but as yet it needs confirmation. Another correspondent says that the immediate cause of the outbreak was the violation of a Christian girl by some Turks. The same writer says that the garrison of Monastir had marched against the insurgents. This would indicate serious difficulty, if not quite an insurrection.

Our difficulty with the Turks at Cypress is not yet.

the insurgents. This would indicate serious difficulty, if not quite an insurrection.

Our difficulty with the Turks at Cypress is not yet settled, although the Porte has yielded the main points demanded by Mr. Morris. There still remain the questions of indemnity, and of the removal of the Governor of the island. It is possible that these may be finally arranged by reference to some third party. At any rate, it is not likely that any serious difficulty can now arise between the Governments on these points. If Mr. Seward shows much more sympathy for the Cretans, this will be more likely to create hard feeling. We cannot help sympathizing with these people; but after all, we cannot help them, and any attempt to do so, would probably do their cause more harm than good. If we are to shoulder Mexico, as I hope we are not, we shall have plenty of work nearer home.

Choicra and quarantines have inguites traveiers away from the East this year, and but few Americans have come to Constantinople since last Winter. New-York was well represented here a few days ago, however, by John J. Phelps, esq.; Mr. Sandford, formerly of The Journal of Commerce, and the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, with their families. They had five days quarantine coming in, and went away with the cer-fainty of ten days quarantine at Alexandria or Bey rout-not a very pleasant prospect. There are still isolated cases of cholera in the city, but nothing like

THE CRETAN REVOLUTION - UNHAPPY EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY-CRUEL POLICY OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

The history of European diplomacy, written in a spirit of truth, would be the history of political crime and the unfolding of all the causes of the ever-recurring deluges of blood that have so often engulphed the savings of civilizarepeats itself. The crime of the past generation is hid by some wretched figurest of national glory and reperpetrated in the present, to be renewed as often as bad and ambitious men have ends to be gained by intrigue and war, and the people are too weak in intelligence and combination to resist their rulers. The men who sway tie world

the end of the troubles there. Now I am able to assure you that the rebellion has not been put down, that very few of the able-bodied Cretans have shown any signs of yielding, that no Greeks have returned from the island to Greece except those wounded in battle, that no such amnesty had been proclaimed, and that if any rebel leader or foreigner were caught by the Turks he would either be shot or sent in chains to Constantinople. No less than 19 such have arrived this week and others are on their way.

The Greek Island of Syra is only a few hours by team from the Cretan coast, and it is doing for Crete what Nassau did for the Confederates. The Greek steamer Pauhelinion has made some 20 trips to Crete with ammunition and recruits.

Some of these have been very exciting, and she has as recovity escaped capture by the Turkish blockading aquadron. The Turks call her the Sheitan-vapor I Devil's steamer), and they are this week fitting upone of the fastest of the Sultan's private steamers to capture her—if they can. On one trip, after the date of the last telegram above, she landed 560 men with breech-loading rifles, and four cannon. This week she has an around the content of the last telegram above, she landed 560 men with breech-loading rifles, and four cannon. This week she has an around the content of the last telegram above, she landed 560 men with breech-loading rifles, and four cannon. This week she has an an additional that the content of the last telegram above, she landed 560 men with bree the content of the last telegram above, she landed 560 men with breech-loading rifles, and four cannon. This week she has an around the content of the last telegram above, she landed 560 men with breech-loading rifles, and four cannon. This week she has an around the content of the conte

one of the fastest of the Sultan's private steamers to capture her—if they can. On one trip, after the date of the last telegram above, she landed 560 men with threech-loading rifles, and four cannon. This week as the same active two trips (one a failure) and landed a large quantity of ammunition, 60 bales of leather, a large quantity of the rule large of large of large large and landed here large two large of large of large large and landed here large in which large large

ernment of the United States of America, convinced that American sympathies would, as formerly, be extended to the struggle of the Cretans, who have ventured to bid defiance to the whole Turkish Empire, and, in addition to it, to the whole power of Egypt. Accordingly, one of the first steps adopted by the Cretan insurgents was to transmit a solemn appeal to the President of the United States and to employ certain other measures, the result of which they are eagerly waiting to ascertain.

Requiring in America a faithful interpreter of their feelings and exigencies they have naturally thought of their former benefactor, Dr. Howe, who, by his long residence in Greece during the former war of independence, and by his generous and effective services during that period, as well as by his efforts to advocate the Greek cause as a historian of the Greek struggle, secured to himself the veneration and affection of the Hellenic people.

"The Cretan Central Committee in Athens," acting in accordance with the sentiments of the Greeks in general, and the Cretans in particular, hereby appeal to your well-known philhelleuism and entreat you to step forth again as a champion of their country which was of old the test and source of liberty and civilization. This you can effectively accomplish by exerting yourself in establishing in as many parts of America as possible Greek Committees for raising and dispatching contributions to the Cretan insurgents.

The Cretans, on the achievement of their independence,

tan insurgents.
The Cretans, on the achievement of their independence will evince analying gratitude to their American bene-factors. Crete, at the present moment, is in the utmost want of arms, ammunition, provisions, as well as of a naval force to frustrate the existing Turkish blockade of her

shores.

In stating to you our wants, we leave it to the generosity and discretion of yourself and friends to do whatever you may find right and possible in our behalf at this momentous crisis of our country's history.

In conclusion, we beg to express our complete confidence in your philadlenism, your judgment, and experience; and, hoping to be honored with a speedy reply, We remain, Sir, your sincere and grateful friends,

M. HENSIERS,

JEAN SRABHANI,
A. F. PAPODAKIS.

Samuel G. Howe, esq., M. D., Boston, U. S.

Atheas, Nov. 29, 1866.

CH. CHESTOGEGUT.

IMPORTANCE OF SPAIN TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH-THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER-POPULAR EXCITEMENT IN MADRID-ARBITRARY DEALINGS

WITH THE PRESS-THE ARMY-THE SLAVE TRADE TO BE SUPPRESSED-ITEMS. Since the City of Madrid has been declared in a state of siege, the Spanish newspapers, which are not allowed to

discuss home politics with any degree of freedom, have,

like those of the Russian Empire, been enjoying the ut-

most liberty in examining the policy of other nations, and

the personal character of their rulers. Spaniards have been heretofore almost grotesquely ignorant of the public business of foreign States, and the little information they acquired has been through the feeble medium of the French press; and now that they are not permitted to learn much of their own affairs, they have every opportunity of severtaining something of their neighbors. The modifications that have taken place in several of the European States, and which seem but too likely to be the precursors of a great war, render the alliance of Spain of no small importance to the scheming Emperor of the French, on account of her great seaboard said the valuable basis of operations her gritory would afford to an enemy of the French Empire. For that reason, the French monarch feels with uncasiness that the Spainsh peninsula is in the hands of the only Boarbon whom his arms of intrigues have not helped to dispossess, and that the youngest son of the late King Louis Philippe is residing in the most fertile, enlightened and populous province of his sister-in-law's kingdom, where he is "gaining golden opinions of all sorts of men," by the administrative ability with which he attends to his vast estates, and to the employment of numerous artisans, revisted quired has been through the feeble medium of the French where he is "gaining golden opinions of all sorts of men," by the administrative ability with which he attends to his vast estates, and to the employment of numerous artisans, and where, by the dignity and purity of their private life, he and the Duchess of Montpensier absorb that reverence which was once so cheerfully paid to Queen Isabella. There is no doubt that it is the fear of Napoleon which has prevented the moderate men of all parties from turning their eyes to the Duke of Montpensier as Regent of the Kingdom, for the giving the grown to the father of the Kingdom, for the giving the grown to the father of the Kingdom, for the giving the grown to the father of the Kingdom, for the giving the grown to the father of the Kingdom, for the giving the grown to the father of the Kingdom, for the giving the grown to the father of the Kingdom, for the giving the grown to the North weeks ago, when a recrudescence of the vesical complaint which renders the duration of the French Emperor's lites so precarious, became unusually menacing, and the Orleans family held frequent councils with their intimates with a view of preparing for any contingency that high tarise. As they believe that both the French and Spanish nations are tired of arbitrary power, they resolved to give themselves ont as the champions of constitutional governments and religious toleration. Aware that the Queen of Spain's possession of power now depends upon the doubtful support of a dissatisfied army, and that if the Duke of Montpensier should, notwithstanding her being escende, proceed to Madrid, unaccompanied by her husband, and withnot more than three persons of her suite, to remonstrate with her sister upon her absolute tendencies and the probabilities of a revolution that would drive out the Bourbon race for ever. Napoleon the Third was perhaps the first man that became informed of this important maneuver of the Orleans family, for like his famous uncle, no monarch was ever more zealously served by the spies whom he contrives to place near tho of this important maneuver of the Orleans family, for his his famous uncle, no monarch was ever more zealously served by the spies whom he centrives to place near those whom he has reason to dread. He lost no time in rousing the jealous fears of the Spanish queen, who to do Justice to her perspicacity, is painfully awaye of the superiority of her sister (both in physical and moral endowments) to herself. Indeed, though the Montpensiers visit their royal relations at the gorgeous Summer residences of the latter, they are never long welcome in Madrid where they are uncivil enough to give wholesome advice which is never taken. Such advice is always sure to get circulated. Besides the portly mien, the worldly wisdom and princely qualities of King Louis Philippe's most talented son are in strong contrast with the stunted proportions and weakly mental qualities of the Spanish King Consort. At the first necting between the two sisters, the queen sharply reproached the Duchess of Montpensier with being the perhaps unconscious instrument of her husband's cautious ambition, and placing before her the dispatches of the Spanish Embassador in Paris, said she would relieve her of the trouble of delivering her message and imparting her advice, as they were already known and negatively resolved upon. The Infanta, therefore, returned to Seville dejected and disappointed, after remaining several days in Madrid in her sister's palace, strictly watched and only allowed to give audience to such persons as anjoy the confidence of the Government. No newspaper was allowed Madrid in her sister's palace, strictly watched and only allowed to give audience to such persons as enjoy the confidence of the Government. No newspaper was allowed to indulge in observation or conjecture on the subject. Indeed the Captain-General of the district is sorigid in his notions about the press that he one day fined the Epoca for having mistakenly announced a ball at the Royal Palace, and the Correspondencia, the most widely circulated print in Spain, was heavily muleted and its publication suspended for a week for having repeated a ramor that Vicenta Solrino, a servant who assassinated her mistress under circumstances of extreme horror, was likely to receive the Royal pardon.

the street of the problem is, that it would be the best to a degree and recording of a step. They have little to look and everything to gain by state of a step. They have little to look and everything to gain by state of a step. They have little to look and everything to gain by state of a step. They have little to look and everything to gain by state of a step. They have little to look and everything to gain by state of a step. They have little to look and everything to gain by state of the st

all the efficers had to be educated at a military school. Marshal Narvaez has, by a royal decree, done away with these invidious distinctions, and for the future every soldier in the army has an equal right to promotion in every branch of the service. This important decree was read a few days ago to the artillery soldiers at the celebration of the feast day of their patron saint, Saint Barbara, and was received with much noisy enthusiasm. At the annual banquet of the soldiers, when, according to time-henored custom, the officers wait on the soldiers at dinner, I heard the cheers given for the Queen and for Marshal Narvaez, at a great distance from the Retire, where their picturesquely placed barracks are situated. Marshal Narvaez flatters himself that, by disbanding all the old sergeants, appointing new ones, and putting into effect the decree he has promulgated, that he has eradicated all cause of discentent and sedition in the artillery corps.

The run upon the Bank has completely ceased. The directors having received large remittances of specie, having paid every one who came for change in gold or silver whether they would or no, has caused small notes to be at a premium. Only a fortnight ago the shopkespers would only take them at 8 per cent below their nominal ralue.

You will have seen by the Gazette of to-day that the Government intends to support the new Captain-General of Cuba in his efforts to put down slave-trading. It has authorised him to cause estates to be visited, and all newly-introduced slaves from Africa (bozales), to be set free. He is enjoined by the decree not to listen to any complaints made by the slave-owners of the fidelity of their old slaves being endangered by such visits, but to exceute the law, whatever be the consequences.

The opening of the Madrid and Lisbon Railway has caused the old question of the colonization of the vast tracts of uncultivated lands to be again brought into consideration. Nothing serious can, however, be effected till religious toleration us granted, and th

THE FENIAN AGITATION-SEARCH FOR STEPHENS-A PASTORAL PROM CARDINAL CULLEN-MEANY'S ARREST-SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED VESSEL OF

The Times correspondent at Dublin says: There is nothing new about Fenianism. Whatever may be the intentions of the leaders, they seem to be so checkmated whelming military force at the command of the Government so conspicuous, that only downright madmen would do what the Fenians evidently and literally must do if they raise their flag —rush upon the cannon's mouth. A number of police were engaged on Thursday, Dec. 6, search-

ing all the principal hojels in the city of Waterford for Jame Stephens or his confederates. Cardinal Cullen's pastoral, which was read in the Dublin

churches on Sanalay, the 9th, condemns the Fenian movement, de-claring that the advocates of revolution, though they talk loudly, have no power, no influence, no friends, no money, nothing that could flatter them with the least hope of success. If they at-tempt any acts of violence, the only result will be that some property may be damaged, some lives lost, and some deluded young men condemned to perperual servitude, and doomed to lead a life worse than death itself. The pastoral complains of the exaggerated reports of the Orange press, and says those who would have recourse to force are partin; money in the pockets of informers helping to uphold Orange ascendency. The Pall Mail Outcits says: "The examination of the Fenian Meany at Judkin affords some ground for apprehension that the

Meany at Jublin affords some ground for apprehension that the police, in their eagerness to make arrests, may have been led into acting on very doubtful authority, and even into placing themselves in a false position for the purpose of securing peo-Meany is Stephens's private secretary, and that in capturing him the police liave deprived the conspiracy of an important agent of mischlef. But we must say the facts disclosed on his examination do not carry with them conviction on this head. The evidence offered in justification of Meany's arrest was that he had in his possession a carte de visite of Stephens, with the Head Center's signature on the back of it, from the conductor of a San Francisco paper asking him to send letters in favor of the Fenian cause to his journal, and snother letter from some amonymous person, which appears to have been addressed not to Meany, but to some one else, expressing doubts as to the success of the Fenian conspirity. In Ireland, where the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended, it may be quite right to take up a man on such grounds but Meany was arrested not in Dublin but in London, and if the report of the examination be correct, we must confess to doubt as to the legality of the proceedings. There was something very curious in the open way in which Meany showed himself in London, and the absence of any attempt on his part either to clude of resists his measures, and there is room for a suspicion that he had no objection to being captured, and thus clevated lato a political marty, especially if he could also use the want of proof against him to the discredit of the police. The otter rould do well, at any rate to be on their guard against such testics in other cases."

The following account of the science of a suspected "Fenian ship" appears in The Morning star of the 12th:

appears in The Morning Star of the 12th: elip appears in the alorming star or the little.

CHATHAM, Duc, 11.—By direction, of the Admiralty the seizure has been made of the iron screw steamer Bolivar, 200-horse power, rierced for four guns, which arrived in the Medway a few days since under circumstances which leave little doubt that she was intended to be employed for some illegal purpose. It would seem that the steamer arrived in the river a day or two since, and from certain amplicious circumstances connected with her a close watch was kert upon her by the Government. It would seem that the steamer arrives in the seem that the view since, and from certain suspicious circumstances connected with her a close watch was kept upon her by the Government officials. A first she declined to give her name or to show any colors or papers, and shortly after her arrival she commenced the shipment of large quantities of powder from a barge sent out to her. On the Government being communicated with, they directed that she should be seized, and on the arrival of instructions to that effect, her capture was effected by a party of the officials from the ships in port. On the ship being boarded, all doubt as to her character was set a trest, as she was found to be laden with stores and munitions of war, consisting of gunpowder. Blakely gons, revoivers, awords and arms of various descriptions, together with a large quantity of coals, concealed among which are stated to be a quantity of sont and shell. On the officials taking possession of the vessel, the captain was not to be found on board, and it was stated that he had not joined. The second officer, who was octaoisly in charge of the vessel, made his escape soon after she was in possession of the officials, and he has not since been seen. The "we was found to consist of only 20 hands—or rather, that was a number found on board. The explanation they gir that the vessel was intended for the navy of the Governit of the Republic of Columbia, and that the Bolivar are way to South Angerica whom she was detained.

THE REPORM QUESTION AND MOHT. The Reform question is, of covominant one. If it
to true that Mr. Bright gives ne be true that Mr. Bright gives no ... Torics, it is certain that he gets none from them. The notwing is a specimen, not by any means as atrabillous as the most of the distribes against

The Standard says that accident has made Mr. Bright a demagogue, but like most eminent demagogues, he is by nature a despot. No one can read his investives against Mr. Lowe without feeling thathe would willingly hound on the mob to maltreat and injure that gentleman for during to speak a conviction inconvenient to John Bright. No one can read his abuse of the Tories without feeling that he would consent to no reform which would give to Toryisan an influence proportionate to the numbers and the wealth of its atherents; that he would break through all his own principles rather than let them enure to the benefit of the party he hates. No one can hear his distribes against the press without seeing that, if Mr. Bright were the legislator, a Conservative press would fare as ill in England as a Secasionist press in the Northern States of America, that he standard than is enjoyed by the journals of France or Russia.

The Morning Star discussed on Monday the probabilities of a Reform bill being brought forward by the present Ministry. It

Reform bill being brought forward by the present Ministry. It

The notion of a Reform bill coming from the Conservatives reminds one of the old story about the priest and his bleasing. The priest was importuned for obarity and declined to give a sixpence a penny, a laftjenny—even a farthing. Then the supplicant asked if the roverend father would give him his bleasing, and the priest readily offered to bestow it. Whereupon the petitioner turned upon his ghostly father and contemptuously rejected the blessing, declaring that it was quite stident if the priest thought it worth a farthing he would never have concented to give it. A Conservative Reform Bill, if it comes as all, will be very like the priesty blessing. We do not know what reliance to place upon the stories of divisions in the Cabinet on the Reform question, but it is not at all utilikely that there are two pattles there one of which would endeavor to pacify the country by the introduction of something is the shape of a Reform Bill, will the other is not of which would endeavor to pacify the country by the introduction of something is, the shape of a Reform Bill, while the other is undilined to brave all rather than abandon the good old! Tory principle of Non possumus. It is, however, very significant that a recognition of the recessity of doing something is now being move and more frankly manifested in quarters whence a short time since there came nothing but scorn of any Reform proposal.

INISH EMBGRATION.

The Times, discussing a letter by Lord Dufferin, agrees with him that there is nothing in Irish emigration which should suggest to patriots or demagagase the idea that the people have been exterminated, or should bid them hint that a retaliahave been exterminated, or should bid them hint that a retailatory rengeauce on the landlords would be well deserved. The Irishman has only done what the Englishman and the Gorman had begin long before. There can be nothing to deplore in the emigration itself; for, as Lord Indiprin observes, the large amount of the remittances made from America shows how the Irish have prospered in their new home. Undoubtedly, it is a misloriane that they go forth with feelings of hatred toward England, and that they gherish them in their new country for so many years. But traditional dislike is likely to be dangerous only so far as it is intendified by real misery in Ireland liself. The better the people are fed and clothed the less chance is there of Fenian threats being followed by an outbreak dangerous to society. Suppose America to be eperting its present action upon an Ireland of nine or ten millions of souls, is would no doubt have been the case had there been no immigration; the misery and despair of that avarning multitude may well be imagined, when it is considered that each person would have only four fifths of what he staryed upon in [15].

The Smithfield Cub opened the castile show for this year in

starred upon in 1941.

THE CAPILE SHOW.

The Smithfield Club opened the cattle show for this year in Agricultural Hell Isington, on Monday, the 10th hast. The humber of cattle stablited is small, but the quality is unusually excellent. The primes were awarded on Monday morning and the hall opened to the public at a crown each at 2.0 clock p. m. Te-day and through the week the publicare admitted for a shilling each person. Large numbars of people are visiting the exhibition, which has an unusual interest from pelms she first

after the cattle plague. The Prince of Wales took several prizes in Devens and Heritords.

FRANCE.

The Patric states that the Convention relating to the Pontineal debt has been signed.

FRANCO-AUSTRIAN TERATY.

for the France and the first property of the france and the france are nearly all completed, and that the treaty will come into operation Jan. 1.

FRENCH TROOPS STILL AT ROME.

The same paper says: It is stated that four companies of French troops will remain at Rome until the end of December to regulate matters referring to the military administration. There is some question of increasing the strength of the Roman legion by one buttalion.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

La France says: We learn that the Emperor Maximillan has teturned from Orizaba to the City of Mexico. A telegrant that effect has been received from Maximillan by the Archachess Sophia in Vienna. M. Berthemy, the new Frenchinster to the United States, has left for America.

REGORGANIZATION OF THE AMIN.

Minister to the United States, has left for America.

RECEGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Commission for the Reorganization of the Army met again on Saturday at Compiegne, the Emperor presiding. These deliberations will not retard the preparation of the Budget.

THE PRINCE OF WALLS IN FARIS.

The Paris correspondent to The London Star says. "The fact of the Prince of Wales having passed through Paris without paying a visit to the Emperor has given rise to many strange surmises. His Royal Highness instead of going to Complegne preferred going to the Palais Royal, not to call on Prince Napoleon, int to be present at a senseless play called "La vie Parisienne." Le Kolcil which, mentions the fact of his being there writes: "The finture King of England frequently applicated the eccentricities of his piece."

The Ville de Paris from New York, arrived at Breet at Manusch Monday, Dec. 10. The France, here a surman of the same way and the same midnight on Monday, Dec. 10. The France, here at Napoleon Monday, Dec. 10. The France, here are supplemented and the second of the Same Monday, Dec. 10. The France, here are supplemented at Reest at Napoleon Monday, Dec. 10. The France, here are supplemented at Reest at Napoleon Monday, Dec. 10. The France, here are supplemented the second of the second of the Same Monday, Dec. 10. The France here are supplemented to the Same Monday, Dec. 10. The France here are supplemented to the Same Monday, Dec. 10. The France here are supplemented to the Same Monday, Dec. 10. The France here are supplemented to the Same Monday.

Rossini ich in as room inc otact with a coording to his head.

The departure of the Empress for Rome will, according to the Frogrès of Lyons, take place on the 18th instant. On the other hand, the Liberta assures its readers that the idea of Her Majesty's trip to Rome is "completely given up."

The Independence Heige states that spartments have been engaged at Rome for the Empress Eugenie, and that Her Majesty will surely pay a visit to the Pope.

The French Board of Trade returns for the ten months ending Oct. 31 have just been published. The following tables show the value of imports and exports in millions of frances. The returns for the preceding six years are appended:

INFORTS.

	Campbell Campbell	IMPO	WARP.		Beerleus		1 1
Cleads	Metals.	Total.		Goods.	Precious Metals.	Total.	
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e65				1,830	392	9,999	
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PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon the King and Crown Prince of Denmark.

HISMARK'S HEALTH.

The Liberté of the 11th asserts that Count Biamark's health is so shaken that he must soon resign.

THE LIBERAL PARTIES.

A dispatch from Berlin says: The members of the different fractions of the liberal party will hold a private meeting to come to an understanding on the question of military reorganization.

to an understanding on the question of military reorganismtion.

The EX-KING OR HANOVER.

The news published by some German papers that the ex-King
of Hanover had absolved the officers of the late Hangverian
army from their oath of allegiance in consequence of representations made by England is not confirmed.

ARESSIS IN BANOVER.

A telegram from Hanover says: Count Kilmansegge, commander of the Cambridge regiment of dragoous, has been sent
to the fortress of Minden for having urged some subordinate
officers not to enter the Prussian service.

The Governor of Hanover has instructed the Finance Department to fix, by January i, the amounts of the pensions which
may be claimed by the officers of the late Hanoverian army, as
from that date they will cease to receive their pay.

THE SAXON ARMY BILL.

A dispatch from Dreaden says:

The Upper House unanimously adopted the new Army Bill,
which proposes the introduction of general liability to military
service; and adopts the other essential points of the Prussian
system.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO PORTUGAL

The Queen of Spain, accompanied by the King consort the Prince of Asturias, and the Princess Inabella, left Mudrisi on the 5th December for Lisbon on a visit to the King and Queen of Pertugal.

BELGRUM.

A EUBOPEAN CONFERENCE.

But seeds, Monday night—It is stated that Russia has peoposed to the protecting Powers to hold a Conference, in order to arrive at the means of giving justice to the Christian subjects of the Porte.

RUSSIA.

BUSSIA AND THE PAPACY.

St. Petershuro, Dec. 7.—The Government has decided upon the construction of a railway connecting Mossow with Warsaw. The line from Warsaw to Terespol, the first branch on that line, will be open next year.

PROPERTY TAE.

The official papers publish the ukase assessing the property tax which all towns and boroughs of the Empire are to pay annually from 1867. The total of the tax is 2,065,530 roubles (£300,520).

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

QUARANTINE.

A telegram from Bucharest says: At Glurgevo and other Roumanian ports a 10 days quarantine has been imposed upon arrivals from Turkey, in consequence of the alleged prevalence of yellow fover in some ports of the Turking. AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

CONVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT.

A deputation from the Lower Austrian Diet presented to the Emperor the address requesting the convocation of the Reichsruh. His Majesty replied that he would take their request into consideration.

The Franco-Austrian Treaty.

Vienna, Dec. 7.—Five conventions have been agreed upon between the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries intrusted with the negotiations for an Austro-French treaty of commerce. They are: lst. A treaty of commerce, to which are appended the necessary tariffs. 2d. A treaty of navigation. 3d. A consulary convention. 4th. A convention for the literary propristy. 5th. A convention concerning the succession of Austrians dying in French possessions, and vice versa. It is expected that the five conventions will be signed on the 15th instant, and ratified by the Sovereigns five days afterward, so that the new treaties will be put in force from the 1st of January next.

In the new tariff. France lowers the duties upon steel and Vienna articles, and Austria reduces by one-half the duty upon French silks. Seeh silks were paying 1,900 france per 100 kilogrammes; in the new tariff this duty is settled down at 600f.

The New Millitary System. The pace effective of the army is estimated at 850,000 men, and will be brought up to 1,100,000 men by the calling of the first ban of the landwohr.

The second which is to do only home service, is estimated at 800,000 men.

to 1,100,000 men by its to do only home service, is estimated at 500,000 men.

FRANCO-AUSTRIAN TREATY.

The Franco-Austrian treaty of commerce was signed at the Fereign Ministry on Dec. II.

The President of the Servian Senate has arrived at Vienna, and waited upon the Foreign Minister.

ITALY. ITALIAN FINANCES.

A dispatch from Florence says:

A Royal decree has been issued, authorizing the Minister of Finance to issue 5,000,000 of Rente, to provide for the spaymen of the portion of the indemnity still due to Austria. The Minister, in a report to the King, declares that, thanks to this is are, be shall not need to resort to any extraordinary resource for the Budget of 1857.

EVACUATION OF THE PAPAL STATES.

A dispatch form Civing Verebia RAYS: The frightes Mogs

A dispatch from Civita Vecchis says: The frigates Modor and Labradov are expected here. The 71st Regiment Franch troops have embarked for France. A royal decree heen issued, ordering the Commissioners of the King in Veitla to cease to exercise their functions. THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME-SPEECH OF GEN. MONTEDELLO.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH TROOFS FROM ROME—
BYEECH OF GEN. MONTERELLO.

At the farewell interriew with the Pope Gen. Montebello replied to the Pope as follows: The Emperor withdraws his troops from Rome but not his support. His Majesty leaves in the Eternal City the protection of Franca. May time appease passions and tranquilize sorrows, impart to all minds a spirit of conciliation, and assure to the Holy See independence and security, in order that it may maintain its spiritual influence over the whole world. Such are the earnest wishes which I lay at a contribution for the calletting roup beneficition.

the whole world. Such are the eargest wishes which I lay at your Holiness's feet soliciting your benediction.

It is stated that the Pope is about to promulgate reforms. Rome, Dec. 11—44 8 o'clock this morning the French flag upon the Unstle of St. Angels was hauled down. The French troops evacuated the Castle. The last detachment of Fryach troops left Rome this morning.

The following is "the full and accurate text" of the Pope's farewell address to the French officers as youched for by the correspondent of the Debats:

"On the eye of your departure I am here, my dear children.

to bid you farewell. Your fing left France with the mission to uphold the rights of the Holy See. To day it is going back. I wish that it may be received with the same feeling that it left. I am informed that all Cathelie hearts are moved; left. I am informed that all Cathelle hearts are moved; they tremble in thinking of the difficulties in whichs, they see the Vicar of our Lord Josus Christ, the head of the Cathelle Church. There must be no illusion—the revolution will come here. It is proclaimed; it has been said and it is repeated. An Italian in high position has said that Italy was constituted but not complete. Italy would be undone if there still remained here a corner of the land where order, justice and tranquillity reign! They desire to display their flag from the Capitol. You know, as well as I, that the Tarpelan rock is not far distant. About six years ago I was speaking to a representative of France. X told him to inform the Emperor that St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (which now belongs to the Preuch Empire), terrified by the celamities which he foresaw while the barbarians were besieging the city, asked the Lord to be permitted to die before witnessing them. The representative said, in reply to me, witnessing them. The representative said, in reply to me,
"The barbarians will not enter." But he was no prophet.
Another said to me that Rome could not be the capital of a Another said to me that Rome could not be the capital of a kingdom, but that it could be the capital of the Catholio world. But I fear the revolution. What am I to do! What am I to say! I have no resources. Yet I am tranquil, for the mightiest power, God, gives me strength and constancy. [Here the Pope became affected, and all present participated in his emotion. Then, placing his hand on his heart, and raising his eyes toward heaven, he proceeded.] Go, with my blessing, and my fatherly farewell. If you see your Emperor you will tell him that I pray for him. It is said his health is not good. I pray for his health. It is said that his soul is not at peace; I pray for his soul. The French nation is Christian. Its chief ought to be Christian also. Prayers offered with confidence and perseverence are necessary, and that nation, se great and so powerful, will obtain what it desires. As for me, I live in

voyage.

A United States frigate arrived off Civita Veochia Dec. 11.

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN ITALY AND ROME.

FLORINGE, Dec. 9.—It is confirmed that Commandators Tonello has been instructed not to insist on the eath of fealty of
the hishops to the King of Italy, nor on the exequatur.

All the hishops who had been sent away on account of public
safety have returned to their respective sees.

The Gazette of Tenics states that the Government has decided upon founding in Vencita Large haval catablishments, and
that the port of Chioggia has been carefully surveyed for that
purpose.

TURKEY.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION AT AN END. Ifitelligence received at Constantinople from Candia amounces the complete submission of the Cretan population from Canca to Rettino. Official intelligence confirms the news that the Convent of Arcadion after being stormed by the Turkish troops had been blown up by the monks. The insurgents are stated to have lost a few hundred men; the Turkish loss being 5c killed and 150 wounded. The insurgents are declared to have exhausted their means of revistance. A dispatch from Prieste says: Intelligence from Constantinople states that official advices had been received from Candia announcing fur-ther submissions of Insurgents. The Turkish Commissioner had prolonged the term allowed for submission by six days.

GREECE. Intelligence from Athens states that three Greek Army Corps had left for the frontier provinces. Gambaidians continued to arrive in Athens.

THE EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

A dispatch from Cairo says: The address of the Egyptian delegates in reply to the speech of the Viceroy at the opening of the Chambers, praises His Highness's administration and expresses satisfaction that the Sultan, under the guidance of divine inspiration, had granted to the present dynasty the right of direct hereditary succession to the Viceregal thron —a measure which the delegates consider to be the surest safe-guard of the country's tranquillity and the best guarantee for its future welfare. The delegates also thank the Viceroy for having established a National Assembly, and express their course that its deliberations, being inspired by carnest devotednes and enlightened patriotism, will conduce to public concord an to the prosperity of the land. The address concludes by in voking the blessing of the Almighty upon the Viceroy and his

SWITZERLAND THE NEW PEDERAL COUNCIL.

The members of the Federal Council have been elected. The President for 1807 will be M. Fornerod, and the Vice-President, M. Dubs.

CHINA.

THE PRENCH WAR AGAINST THE CORPA.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says: The French Admired has salled to the Corea, but has decided to defer active operations until the Winter is over.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SCHOONER BY FIRATES.

The American schooner General Sherman has been selled by plirates in the river leading to the capital. They set for to has after tying to the masta the crew and two English paisengers, who sli perished. An interview had taken place between Admiral King and the Taotal of Shanghai with reference to the suppression of piracy.

THE CHINESE RESERVANT

suppression of piracy.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Large bodies of Nienfer have made their appearance

JAPAN.

Intelligence from Japan states that the death of the Tycoon has been officially announced by proclamation
Stotsbash, the Prime Minister of the Shagoon, is vigo
prosecuting the war, and Chosin has twice been defeate A Japanese Embassy will proceed to Russia by the next mail to settle the Saghilen difficulty, and to arrange the question of boundaries.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne says: Great floods, with heavy rains, have prevailed at Melbourne during Getober A dispatch from Adelaide says: The Assembly has rejected the bill for the amendment of the Constitution.

The wool-clip is satisfactory. NEW-ZEALAND.

The natives of Hawke's Bay are likely to prove troublesome.

It is reported that the Waikotes Intend to attack Naples on the departure of the military.

MEXICO.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PAYOR OF THE EMPIRE-THE PI-NANCIAL SITUATION-THE UNITED STATES BK-BASSY-ANOTHER VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE IMPE-RIALISTS.

tary divisions, three under command of Mejia, Marquez, and Miramon, and the fourth, Yucatan, is to remain in its

Emperor will soon return to the capital. The Custom House at Vera Cruz has been seized by the pretended House at Vera Cruz has been seized by the pretended allies of the Emperor (the French) and this will cause a temporary financial embarrassment which the Spurch party are relieving. A letter from Vera Cruz, speaking of the visit of Mr. Campbell, says: "We were visited at Isla Verde by the United States steamer Susqueinana with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Sherman. They remained in the waters of Vera Cruz from the 29th ult., until dawn of the 3d inst., when they disappeared, only communicating with their consul.

Mejia has triumphed over the forces of Escobedo, with fatal results for the enemy.

The Manhattan arrived this morning from New-York, also the Stars and Stripes from Philadelphia; the latter, owing to the stupidity of the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia, will be grobably sent to quarantine.

MONTHEAL, Dec. 26.— In consequence of the opposi-tion in the boards of arts and manufactures, J. H. Daily, commissioner to the Paris Exhibition is not genetical, bus-rill probably be sent in a subordinate capacity. Drs. Tache and Daily leave for Paris, with the Hon. Darcy McClee next week.

The telegraph says: So far complete failure is attending the Fenian trials at Sweetsburg.

The inspection of arms of the Volunteers commences to-day. It is expected to occupy a week.

No sleighing here yeaterday. The streets were very quiet. The dullest Christmas for twenty years.

MASSACRE AT FORT LARANIE.

THREE OFFICERS AND NINETY SOLDIERS SURBOUNDED AND BUTCHERED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
FORT LARAMIE, Dec. 28,-A terrible massacre oc on the 22d, near Fort Phil. Kearney. Brovet Colonel Fettermann, Capt. Brown, and Liut. Grammond, of the 18th Infantry, with ninety enlisted men of the 3d Cavairy, and 18th Infantry were surrounded by Indians, and every officer and man killed.

MARINE DISASTER.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—Lute Bermuda advices report the tetal loss of the bark Pathender, bound from Rockland to New Orleans, with a cargo of lime. A vertice of the cargo will be caved.

CANADA.